

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

B3619

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC Martin House

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 2414 Puget St Mt. Winans (Hull's Addition)

CITY, TOWN

Baltimore, Maryland

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Baltimore City

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Lillian G. Martin

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

2414 Puget St.

CITY, TOWN

Baltimore

VICINITY OF

Maryland

STATE

21230 zip code

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Land Records Room

Liber #:

Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER

District Courthouse

CITY, TOWN

Baltimore

Maryland

STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

CONDITION

—EXCELLENT
☒GOOD
 —FAIR

—DETERIORATED
 —RUINS
 —UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

—UNALTERED
☒ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ORIGINAL SITE
 —MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Martin House is a two storey, flat roofed, Italianate, detached row house which is located in the historically black community of Mt. Winans. This section of Mt. Winans has been identified as Hullsville by the older residents. The Martin House is an elongated derivative of the working class row houses of Baltimore.

The Martin House is located on a block which is bounded by Puget St. on the east, Hollins Ferry Road on the North, Huron St. towards the west and Harmon St. on the south. The lot is located within Hull's Addition in an urbanized area about seven miles south west of Baltimore's Inner Harbor area. The topography has a flat, sparsely vegetated terrain. The lots are organized in a typical grid plan having long, rectangular plat lines. Hullsville is a community which is bounded by Hollins Ferry Road on the north and east, and the B and O Railroad on the south and west.

A steel fence surrounds the Martin property, the house being set back about eighty feet from the front line. The eastern view of the house is entered via a flight of four cement steps. It rests upon a low stone foundation and exhibits a slab platform which encircles two sides of the house.

The porch is two bays wide on the eastern view and defines the facade on the northern elevation. The small porch overhang is supported by lathe turned pillars with Italianate bracketing. A series of evenly spaced lights define the roof line of the overhang.

Windows on the first and second storey are four lights over four lights, double hung with simple trim. On the front facade, an ornamented cornice extends above the elevation. It exhibits more Italianate detailing. Scroll-like modillions are located below the crown molding and fascia.

The house is ^{covered with} finished in novelty siding which was added on in 1941. The side entrance is unusual and does not correspond to the row house conception which the elongated form implies.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

B-3619

PERIOD

PREHISTORIC
—1400-1499
—1500-1599
—1600-1699
—1700-1799
✓1800-1899
—1900-

—ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC
—ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC
—AGRICULTURE
—ARCHITECTURE
—ART
—COMMERCE
—COMMUNICATIONS

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

✓COMMUNITY PLANNING
—CONSERVATION
—ECONOMICS
—EDUCATION
—ENGINEERING
—EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
—INDUSTRY
—INVENTION

—LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
—LAW
—LITERATURE
—MILITARY
—MUSIC
—PHILOSOPHY
—POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

—RELIGION
—SCIENCE
—SCULPTURE
—SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
—THEATER
—TRANSPORTATION
—OTHER (SPECIFY)

SPECIFIC DATES c. 1895

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Unknown

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Not available.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

2414 Puget St (parcel)
Also known as Hull's Addition

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Barbara Collins Turner

October, 1982

ORGANIZATION Center for Built Environment Studies

DATE

STREET & NUMBER Morgan State University

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN Baltimore, Maryland

STATE

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

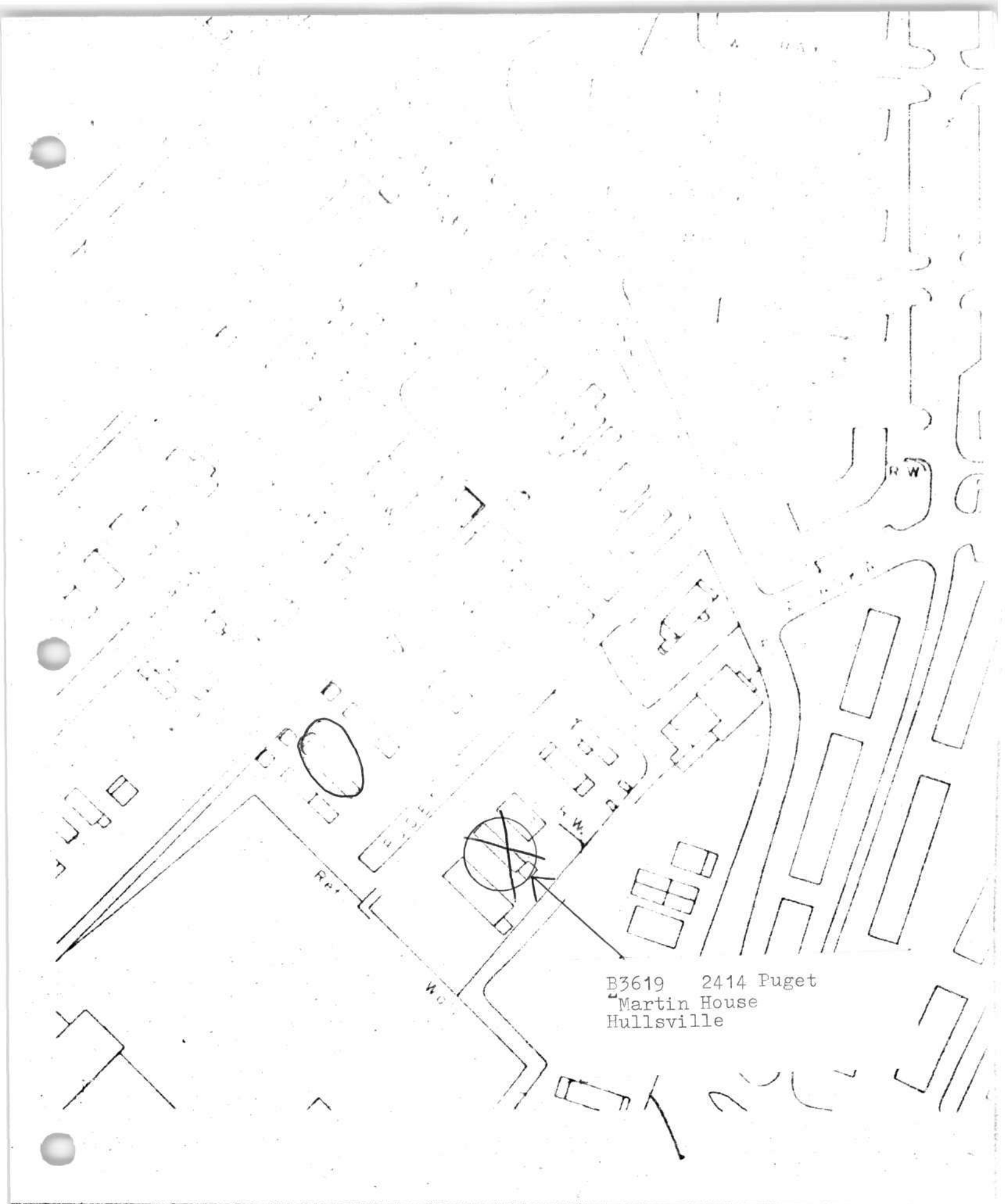
8. Statement of Significance

It is not uncommon for groups of people who shared ethnic identities to form urban or rural settlements where the architecture, folklore, and other aspects of material culture were actively pursued and transmitted within the community. In spite of the peculiar aspects of the black American's trek from slavery to freedom, black people also responded to the struggle for existence by forming communities and settlements consciously. What is needed is an evaluation of what is known about sites that are significantly related to black history. This evaluation requires expanding upon the historic sites inventory which is currently available and providing documentation of spatial relationships, functional characteristics, structural requirements, and modifications. Ideally, the findings here would be most significant where we identify spaces that were occupied by slaves, free blacks, influential black leaders, professionals, working class and poor blacks within a relevant comparative framework.

The black town was formally conceived as a community following Emancipation and dotted the American landscape from c.1870 through the 1930's. These were usually formal communities located along an urban access route. The urban enclave, on the other hand, is a black settlement which typically categorizes the early communities that are historically black in urbanized areas. It is probably the most pervasive form of community in cities and its remnants are extant throughout the United States. Usually, a patriarchal community was formed around a colored school of church, and houses were built by the families who purchased lots from the patriarch. As cities grew, these communities became annexed by the city and formed the basic black district in the older areas. The grid plan is the form determinant although a spatial analysis of the relationship between spaces and nodal axis points which qualify spatial hierarchies is desperately needed.

Hullsville, (Mt Winans) was settled in 1853 with the construction of the Sharp Street Memorial African Methodist Chapel. The community was established by 1878 where home building, roads and service institutions were defining the community. Most of the heads of households were independent artisans, semi-skilled laborers, and craftsmen. The conception of the community was defined by its racial homogeneity and the independent economic status of the men.

A modified grid plan was developed by the community although this system may have been a natural response to the street system. This community is defined by exceptionally wide streets, their axis being determined by natural contours of the land rather than a formal idealized plan. The form of the dominant house type in the early houses is vernacular, detached row houses probably reminiscent of the city image that the founding residents maintained.



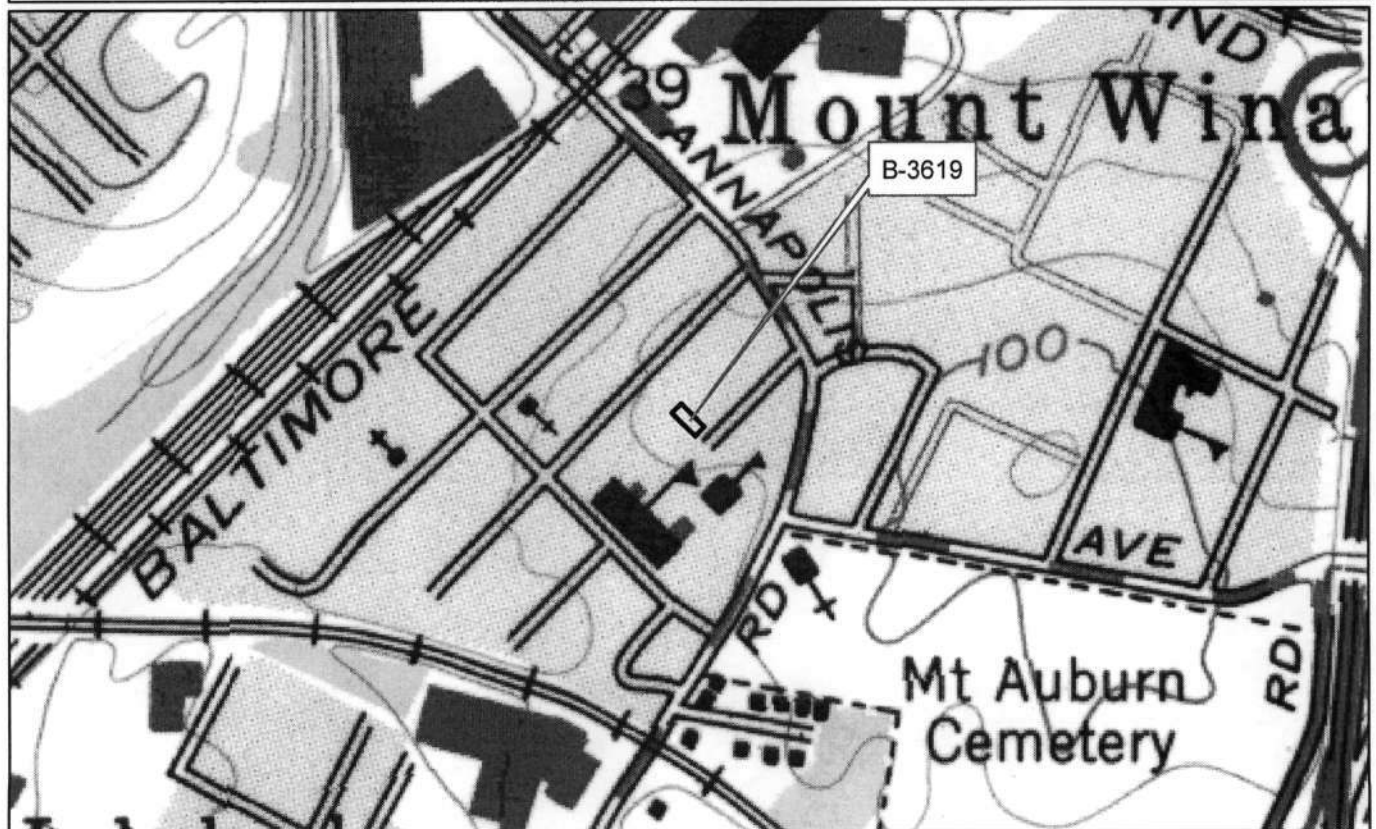
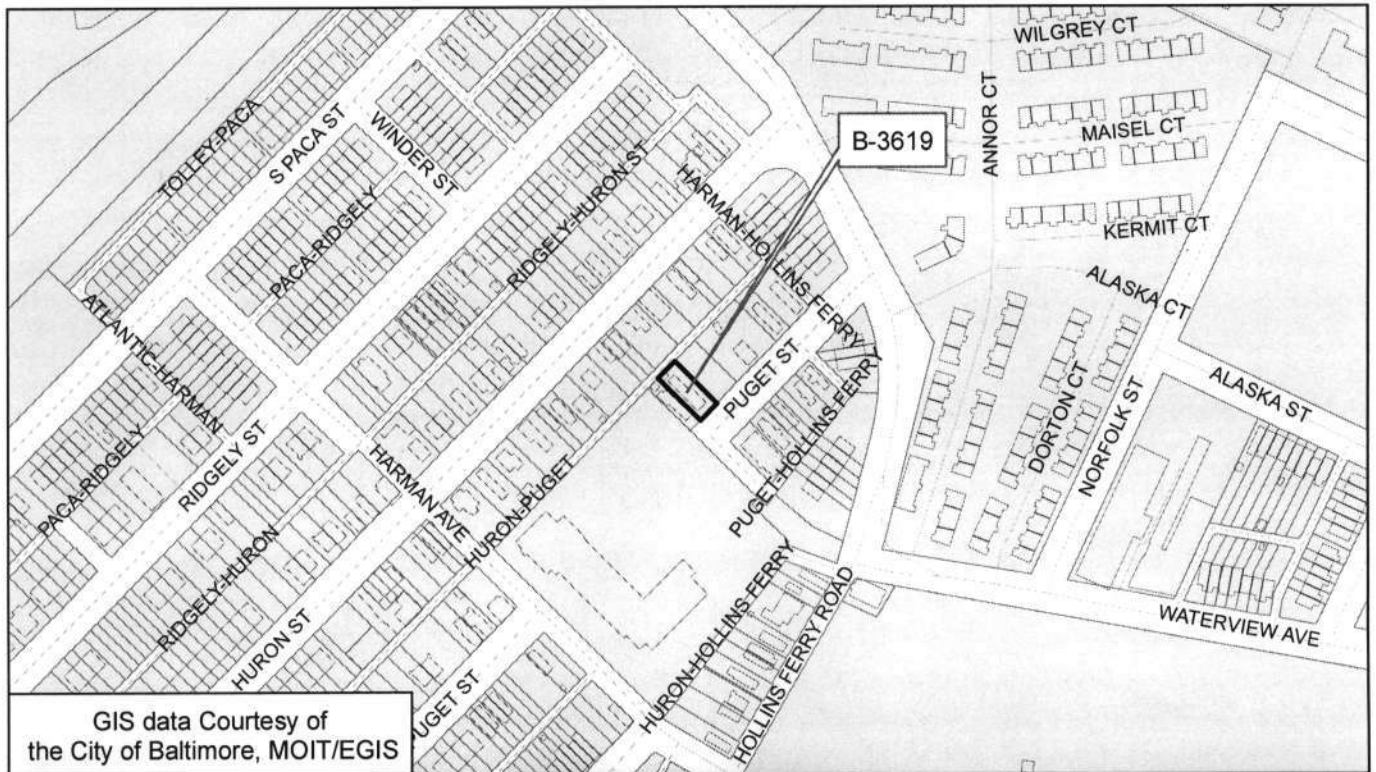
B3619 2414 Puget
Martin House
Hullsville

MILES WEST

001 001

MILES EAST

B-3619
Martin House
2414 Puget Street
Block 7472 Lot 017
Baltimore City
Baltimore West Quad.





B3619 Martin House

General View

Fern Eisner, photo 6/82